

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 14 OF 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 7th April 1891.

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**POLITICAL.**

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th April, gives a brief account of the outbreak at Manipur, and observes that the apprehension of Mr. Quinton and other officers by the rebels will be viewed with feelings of deep sorrow and concern throughout the country. The inhabitants of these provinces, which were long the scene of Mr. Quinton's labours, anxiously await his release. The Manipuris have courted their ruin by foolishly picking a quarrel with the British lion. The Rája's brother, the commander of the State army, is chiefly to blame, and should receive severe punishment. The Rája should be restored to power and Government should assist him in conducting the administration and re-establishing peace and order.

The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 24th March, observes that 700 British soldiers have been killed at the commencement of the Black Mountain expedition. The

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Alleged heavy loss of  
British troops in the Black  
Mountain expedition.

heavy loss is due to the over-confidence of British officers, who, relying on the superior discipline and arms of their troops, generally treat the enemy with contempt. This is not the first sad



incident of its kind. The loss of 700 British soldiers is equal to the loss of ten times as many Russian troops. It may be hoped that the Commander-in-Chief will take a lesson from the catastrophe.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 30th March, observes that the complaints made in Indian newspapers regarding the alleged atrocities and cruelties of the Amír of Kabul are generally exaggerated and false, and are founded on incorrect information supplied by his enemies at Peshawar. He is not the tyrant he has been represented to be in some quarters, nor does any great misrule prevail in Afghanistan. Indeed, his rule possesses some merits, which are much desired by the people in this country. He shows no undue indulgence to his own countrymen. They are not allowed to ill-treat other men with impunity, like Europeans and Eurasians in this country. When he is at the mosque, any man can appear before him and freely tell him his grievances. But in India, even the subordinate officers are not easily accessible, so fenced round do they keep themselves by intermediate obstructions. The rich cannot oppress the poor. The people in Kabul have to pay no heavy court fees, nor have they to deal with a corrupt police force. This country is being ruined by the spread of the use of liquor and opium, but Government does not check the evil, on account of the revenue derived from it, in spite of the powerful agitation maintained against it for a long time. But at Kabul there is only one liquor shop, and Hindús, Parsis, Christians, &c., can purchase liquor from it. Cases of theft and robbery seldom occur at Kabul, and the police administration is a model of perfection; the Hindús enjoy full religious liberty, and they and the Musalmáns live on friendly terms with each other. An idea of the Amír's sympathy with his subjects may be gathered from the circumstance that when the houses of the people at Ghazni were destroyed by a heavy fall of snow, he at once provided state tents for their use. As there was a scarcity of coal at the time and men suffered from extreme cold, he employed 500 mules for bringing coal into the city, and ordered it to be sold at 32 seers the rupee. In this way no lives were lost. Such excellent arrangements for the relief of



the sufferers are seldom made in this country even in times of famine. It is true that the Amír inflicted severe punishments on his rebellious subjects, but such men are treated with severity by every Government. The exercise of severity is specially necessary in a country like Afghanistan. Look at the way in which, after the occupation of Kandahar in 1878, the flying columns of British troops treated the Afghans, although the latter fought for the defence of their country and independence and could not be considered rebels. In short, the Amír conducts the administration in a satisfactory manner and his subjects are happy and contented. The Indian newspapers should not readily give publicity to any false rumours spread by his enemies, especially as the maintenance of friendly relations between the Amír and the British Government is necessary in the interests of this country.

A correspondent of the *Hámidu-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, says that it appears from a Calcutta newspaper that a secret agreement has been concluded between the British and the Austrian Governments, to the effect that if the former will allow the latter to occupy Salonica, which is under Turkish rule, the Austrian Government will support the British policy in Turkey, Egypt and Armenia. The *Akhbár-i-Am* of Lahore is right in disapproving of the hostile attitude of England towards the Porte. The Sultán has granted full religious liberty to all his Christian subjects ; shows no partiality to Musalmáns in their disputes with Christians, and released all the rebels in Armenia. It is a matter of surprise and regret that an old and shrewd statesman like the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone should allow his reason to be blinded by religious bigotry, and that the British Government should follow the policy recommended by him. As British rule extends over a large number of Musalmáns, the British Government will not act wisely in creating disaffection among them, although they have lost their old martial spirit. Germany, France and Russia are already anxious to gain the good-will of the Sultán, and they will renew their efforts in that direction if they come to know that unfriendly relations exist between the British Government and the Porte. Afghan-

Alleged secret alliance  
between England and  
Austria.



istan, Persia and other Muhammadan countries would become open enemies to the British Government, and in that case the Russians would have a good opportunity for invading India and the French for raising difficulties in Egypt.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, has a cartoon representing a battery of artillery composed of four guns, marked, respectively, Burke, Fawcett, Bright and Bradlaugh, and intended for the protection of India, as having been seized by a monster named Death.

#### LEGISLATION.

Circulation,  
330 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, observes that the rash agitation got up against the Bill appears to have prevented Government from making necessary amendments. Although the measure will not much affect the Muhammadan community, the *Jubilee Paper* would have been glad if some alterations had been made in its provisions by way of concession to public opinion. In that case Government would not have been open to the charge of being despotic and wilful as it is now.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Alam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 24th March, is sorry that the bill was passed without the necessary amendments being made. The people have to thank the National Congress for all the misfortunes which threaten to befall them in future, inasmuch as Mr. Hume and other leaders of the Congress strengthened the hands of Government by supporting the measure.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 1st April, says that the extension of the age of consent has shaken the confidence of the people in the proceedings of Government. His Excellency the Viceroy has interpreted Her Majesty's proclamation in his own way and has introduced the thin end of a wedge with a view to bring about a complete change in Hindu society. Perhaps the next step will be to prohibit the marriage of girls under 16 or 17 years of age, and in this way old religious and social customs may be suppressed one by one.



and the Hindu scriptures thrown into the sea. The royal proclamation was regarded as their Magna Charta by the natives, but the interpretation put upon it by Lord Lansdowne has deprived it of much of its value. The conduct of the Government of India in the matter of the bill partakes of the high-handedness of a despotic ruler like Tamerlane.

The same paper states that another newspaper, in commenting upon the measure, remarked

The same. . . that the people would begin to prefer freebooters like Umaji Ramosha, Tantia Bhil and Basdeo Balwant to Government, which has enacted laws calculated to disgrace their women. Tantia Bhil had really more sympathy with women than Sir Andrew Scoble. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to put obscene questions to a woman in a crowded court and to get her body examined by a Doctor.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st March and 2nd and 3rd April, refers to the answers given by Sir Andrew Scoble and Lord Lansdowne to the different objections raised against the Age of Consent Bill, and, with reference to his Lordship's remarks in connection with the royal proclamation of 1858, observes that it may be gathered that Government will respect religious observances and customs only so far as they do not clash with the highest principles of humanity and justice. Such a policy is, no doubt, unexceptionable, and it must be said to the credit of Government that it has always strictly adhered to that policy. It has never enacted a law affecting any religious or social custom, except with a view to suppress an evident crime. But the *Hindustán* is afraid that Government may in an unguarded moment yield to the persistent cry for social reform raised by a coterie of sapient reformers and recklessly interfere with popular customs. There are several old customs among Hindus and Musalmáns which many Europeans and educated natives condemn as detrimental to the progress of the community or opposed to the principles of morality and justice, but which are regarded by a majority of the population as best suited to the present state of native society. Government would not be well-advised in interfering with such cus-

Circulation,  
500 copies.



toms against the wishes of the people. The *Hindustan* has full confidence in the sagacity of Government, but has deemed it expedient to warn it, particularly as there is a marked change in the tone of the speeches made by the Viceroy and Sir Andrew Scoble at the introduction of the Age of Consent Bill and at the passing of the measure, and the change is calculated to create uneasiness in the minds of the people. The establishment of an association on the lines recommended by the Mahārāja of Darbhanga for the protection of the Hindu religion is highly desirable. Hindu society should be reformed by all means, but it should not be revolutionized, and reform should come from within and not forced upon it by law.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st April, with reference to the Water-works Act passed by the Provincial Legislative Council, observes that, on the whole, the provisions of the Act are not objectionable in any respect. But it is to be regretted that an old Hindu temple at Benares is threatened with demolition on account of the construction of water-works there. The temple had better be spared, otherwise the feelings of millions of Hindus will be wounded. In conclusion, the *Rahbar* refers to the two amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Bireshwar Mitter of Benares at the time of the passing of the Act, and is glad that both the amendments were rejected by the Council. Such is the way in which the Babu, who is a Vakfi and has derived all his wealth from the people, advocates their cause in the Council. When will the Indian Legislatures be reformed?

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, expresses surprise that the Rāja of Bhinga should have presented the address to Lord Lansdowne at the unveiling of the portrait of Sir Alfred Lyall at the Allahabad Muir Central College. Sir Alfred was an able statesman, but in the face of his Oudh Rent Act the talúkdars of that province have no ground to be thankful to him. However, here is a talúkdār who is ready to praise his administration. Had he

Presentation of the address to the Viceroy by the Rāja of Bhinga at the unveiling of the portrait of Sir Alfred Lyall.



thrown the talúkdárs bodily into a ditch and deprived them of all interests in their holdings, perhaps they would have been still more grateful to him.

The *Tohfah-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 27th March, says that Mr. Lionel Ashburner seems to have forgotten the well-known proverb "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you" at the time of vilifying the natives. He says that all native widows lead immoral lives and that their relatives connive at their misconduct. Nothing could be more unjust and insulting than to bring such a sweeping accusation against a whole community. The *Bangbasi* newspaper of Calcutta appears to have resented the abuse and has given tit for tat. The Anglo-Indians are indignant at the comments made by the Bengali paper on English society, and it is rumoured that Government desire to prosecute it under the Penal Code. It may be hoped that Lord Lansdowne will take all circumstances into consideration and will not grant permission for the institution of a criminal prosecution against the *Bangbasi*.

Circulation,  
260 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, adverting to the result of the late examination of Junior officers, published in the official Gazette of the 14th February, is surprised that only three officers other than Civilians passed in Judicial by the Higher Standard. Some of the questions were so difficult that even the examiner himself would not be able to answer them easily, and the examiner appears to have been strict in giving marks. Some questions were based on recent High Court rulings, which many candidates might not have seen before the examination. A young Deputy Collector, sitting in the examination hall with no books to refer to, cannot be expected to interpret the provisions of any section of an Act as accurately as the Judges of the High Court sitting on the Bench. Again, it should be remembered that Deputy Collectors always have their hands full of work and get little time to study books. Moreover, they receive no leave to prepare for the examination. Hence they are entitled

Circulation,  
400 copies.



to some indulgence, and the examiners should be liberal in giving them marks. It is to be hoped that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will order the answers of those Deputy Collectors who have passed in Judicial by the Lower Standard to be re-examined.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Bhārat Varsha* (Bithur), for March, is grieved to notice that India, which was once one of the richest countries on earth, has

British rule in India.

been reduced to a state of abject poverty. The Government of India makes both ends of its Financial Statements meet with difficulty, and the bulk of the people are half-starved. The United States appear to manage their affairs with great intelligence, and their budget shows a surplus every year. The Government of India should learn a lesson from them in the matter of economy. Its extravagance has impoverished the country, and what was once full of gold and jewels is now a mere heap of dust, but yet the cry of Government for funds still continues unabated. There can be no improvement in the condition of the country until Government reduces the heavy public expenditure and abandons the mischievous policy of enriching its rich countrymen at the expense of starving natives. Even salt, which is a necessary of life, is not free of duty. The efforts of the rulers were hitherto confined to relieving the country of its wealth, but now they are ready to interfere with the religion of the people. The Government has introduced an odious Age of Consent Bill, which has raised a wave of indignation throughout the country. It is highly desirable that better counsels should prevail with Government, and it should make a point of redressing popular grievances.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, says that it

Payment of damages to  
innocent men punished by  
Magistrates.

would seem that the French Government thinks that innocent men who are sentenced to imprisonment by courts are entitled to damages, and has ordered a Draft Bill to be framed to give effect to that idea. The proposal is a very reasonable one and a move in the right direction. Other civilized Governments should follow the example of France and enact a similar law. Men who are unjustly whipped have an



equal right to damages. Government should pay compensation when it is responsible for the wrong conviction and punishment of a man, otherwise damages should be paid by the convicting Magistrate or the complainant, whoever may be at fault. In this country, Magistrates often convict and punish innocent persons through gross carelessness or malice. Look at the case of the woman who was sentenced to imprisonment by the Assistant Magistrate at Allahabad on the charge of procuring an abortion or concealing the birth of a child. She was afterwards found to be innocent and was released. She was subjected to unjust incarceration, but under the present law she can get no damages from anybody. A European Deputy Collector tried a case summarily and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, although he could not pass a sentence of more than three months' imprisonment in a summary trial. After the man had remained in jail for nearly three months, the matter was brought to the notice of the High Court, which at once quashed the judgment of the lower court. There are many other similar cases on record in which innocent men had to undergo imprisonment through the carelessness of Magistrates. Government should, therefore, take steps to remedy the evil.

The same paper states that another case of the kind referred to in the above article has again recently occurred at Allahabad. Budhu and Sidhu were two undertrial prisoners, the case of the former pending before Mr. Allen, Assistant Magistrate, and that of the latter before Sardar Ganpat Singh, Deputy Collector. Mr. Allen had fully heard the case of Budhu and had only to deliver judgment, while no inquiry had as yet been made into the other case by the Sardar. Budhu was sentenced to 20 stripes of the cane by Mr. Allen, but Sidhu was whipped in his place by an oversight and then released! The mistake was discovered on the 30th March, when Sidhu's case was taken up by Sardar Ganpat Singh for trial. Evidently the officer in charge of the hawalat is first to blame. He ought to have carefully identified the offender mentioned in the warrant. In the next place, the Assistant Magistrate was at fault. It would appear that at the time of delivering

Sentence of whipping passed against Budhu executed against Sidhu by an oversight at Allahabad.



judgment he did not clearly explain its contents to the prisoner at the bar, otherwise the latter would have told the court that he had not been charged with the offence mentioned in the judgment. This is the third case at Allahabad in which an innocent person was punished. Had Mr. Allen been a native, or had Sidhu been a European or a Eurasian, a loud clamour would have been raised throughout the country in connection with the case, and the Magistrate would have found himself in somewhat of a difficulty. But Sidhu being a poor native, no notice has been taken of his dishonour. The sentences of whipping should be also appealable, and no such sentence should be carried out until it had been confirmed on appeal.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for March, on the authority

Alleged arbitrary proceedings of the Assistant Magistrate at Allahabad in the case of a relative of Mahárája Holkar.

of a local correspondent, states that a very sensational case has lately occurred, which has alarmed the whole native community of Allahabad. A relative

of the Mahárája Holkar of Indor has been living at Allahabad for some time and is popularly known there as a Rája. His father-in-law presented a petition to the District Magistrate charging him with illegal confinement of his Ráni, i.e., the petitioner's daughter. The petition was made over by the District Magistrate to the Assistant Magistrate for disposal, who issued a warrant directing the District Superintendent of Police to bring the Rája and the Ráni before his court. Accordingly the two were arrested and brought before the Assistant Magistrate, who ordered the Ráni to live in a separate house under the protection of another man. The Rája applied to the High Court for revision of the Magistrate's Judgment, and the High Court restored the Ráni to him. It is almost needless to say that he has been greatly disgraced by the case. The Ráni had no complaint against him. European Magistrates readily issue warrants for the arrest of even respectable natives, but they are very careful when they have to deal with Europeans. Natives quietly endure all ill-treatment but they cannot forget it. Where are those European officers now whose conduct towards natives was marked by great politeness and courtesy? The



arbitrary proceedings of the European Magistrates in the case of the Rájá above referred to and in that of Nawáb Amír Jahan Begam, at Lucknow, have caused great sorrow to the higher classes of the native community. Perhaps these are the only two cases of their kind which have occurred since the mutiny. It is to be hoped that Sir Auckland Colvin will take due notice of the cases and save the reputation of the British Government for justice.

The *Sanátan Dharm Pattra* (Bareilly), of the 1st April, in commenting upon the same case, condemns the proceedings of the Joint Magistrate as highly arbitrary, and complains that Rájá Gobind Rao was exposed to great disgrace by his wife being dragged to court and subjected to a medical examination.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 4th April, with reference to the distribution of districts under the new scheme for the Civil and Criminal administration of Oudh, observes that Unao will form part of the Judgeship of Hardoi. The inhabitants of Unao will have to go to Hardoi by a circuitous route, but the union of the two districts under one Judgeship was unavoidable, as no other district could possibly be joined to Hardoi. The criminal cases of the Bara Banki district will be tried by the Judge of Lucknow and the civil cases by the Judge of Fyzabad. This is really a very bad arrangement and will expose the inhabitants of Bara Banki to great inconvenience. Nawábganj, the headquarters of the district, is 74 miles from Fyzabad. The Judge of Rae Bareli will have two other districts, namely, Sultánpur and Partábgarh, in his charge. Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán, the Judge of Rae Bareli, being a native, is expected to do more work than a European. Probably the present distribution of districts is intended to be a temporary arrangement, and a redistribution is very likely to be made on the completion of the Rae Bareli Railway. However, it would have been better if the district of Bara Banki had been placed under the jurisdiction of the Judge of Fyzabad both in criminal and civil cases; Sultánpur and Partábgarh had been formed into a separate Judgeship, and Rae

Circulation,  
219 copies.

New scheme for the Civil and Criminal administration of Oudh.



Bareilly had been attached to Lucknow. The extension of the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces to Oudh will greatly add to the work of the Members of the Board, but as no increase has been made in the number of the Members, they will not be able to give full attention to the cases coming before them for decision. This matter is therefore entitled to the consideration of Sir Auckland Colvin. In conclusion, the *Azad* complains that the ministerial officials employed in the civil courts cannot aspire to any higher posts than munsarimships. In the executive service, subordinate clerks on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month gradually rise to be Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors. It is necessary to improve the prospects of the ministerial officials in the civil department, and this can easily be done by making competent men among them eligible for munsifships after they have passed a departmental examination in law.

A resident of Bara Banki, in a letter published in the same paper, referring to the circumstance that Bara Banki will be under the jurisdiction of the Judge of Lucknow, as far as criminal cases are concerned, and under that of the Judge of Fyzabad for civil cases, complains that the arrangement is a very bad one and will entail a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense on the inhabitants of Bara Banki. The difficulties to which a man who happens to have a criminal and a civil case pending at Lucknow and Fyzabad at the same time may be easily imagined. The district of Bara Banki had better be placed entirely under the jurisdiction of the Judge of Lucknow or of Fyzabad.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 28th March, states that, with a view to secure a fall in prices, the Collector of Bareilly imported a large quantity of grain and sold it through the treasurer of the Government treasury at a lower rate than that prevailing in the market. This expedient had the desired effect, and the grain-dealers were soon obliged to reduce their rates. The people are very thankful to the Collector for this favour. It would be well if Government passed an Act regulating the sale of grain and fixing a minimum rate.



The *Arya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for March, states that the grain-dealers suddenly raised the prices of food-grains, but that, at the instance of the Municipal Secretary, the District Magistrate took steps to prevent a further rise. This benevolent act has greatly increased his popularity with the people. Two grain-dealers have been prosecuted for selling rotten grain, and their cases are pending trial.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The Collector of Sháhjahánpur and the grain-dealers.

A correspondent of the *Ásád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, complains that the crops were greatly injured by the fall of hail, but that grain still continues to be exported from this country in large quantities. There is already widespread distress among the poorer classes, and any further rise in prices would lead to great mortality among them from starvation. Government should render relief to them, or at least should forbid any further export of grain.

Circulation,  
219 copies.

Scarcity of grain.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 2nd April, in a facetious article, complains that natives have, willing or not, to pay subscriptions for different purposes, and the frequent contributions they have to make have almost entirely impoverished them. Sir Auckland Colvin, who appears to take a very keen interest in the Lady Dufferin Fund, formerly raised subscriptions for it by persuasion, but His Honor has lately had recourse to threats. In his late speech at Allahabad His Honor declared that the fund had been established at the special desire of Her Majesty, and that those men who contributed to the fund were loyal to Government! Hence it may be inferred that those who do not contribute to the fund are disloyal or, in the other words, guilty of treason. As the Age of Consent Bill has been introduced to amend the Indian Penal Code, opportunity might be taken, with advantage, to make another amendment to the Code, to the effect that any person who fails to subscribe to the Lady Dufferin Fund shall be guilty of high treason and be dealt with accordingly.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

Sir Auckland Colvin and the Lady Dufferin Fund.

The *Ásád* (Lucknow), of the 3rd April, is afraid that the question of providing a supply of pure water for Lucknow is beset with difficulties.

Lucknow water-supply question.

Circulation,  
219 copies.



culties. Perhaps Government does not see its way to making over the Nazúl income to the municipality for the purpose, as it was once inclined to do when Colonel Currie was Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. But it should be ready to support all schemes calculated to promote the public health and comfort.

Circulation,  
330 copies.

The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, refers to the special meeting held by the Lucknow Municipal Board on the 19th March,

The same.

to consider the water-supply question, and expresses satisfaction that some able and sympathetic members succeeded in inducing the Board to pass a resolution to the effect that Government should first be asked if it was ready to transfer the Nazúl Department to the Board. The subservient members who were opposed to the proposal suffered a signal defeat. The Khán Bhádurs and Rai Bhádurs should remember that Government does not wish them to follow the lead of their Chairman blindly, and to cut the throats of their poor countrymen. It is matter for surprise and regret that some men are so very anxious to provide a pure water-supply at a heavy cost, which would press very severely upon the people, while they are utterly indifferent to the distress of the poor, who are starving for want of food. If they had to starve for only a day or two, they would soon abandon their desire for a pure water-supply and be content with any water that they could get.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st April, refers to the efforts made by the Calcutta Eurasian Association for providing employment for poor Eurasians, and asks influential natives to follow the example of that Association and to take steps with a view to promote the interests of the communities to which they belong. It is necessary that natives should build steamers and carry on trade with foreign countries.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 31st March, says that it would appear that, on the occasion of his late visit to Dacca, Sir Charles Elliott, while walking in a street of the town saw some men making glass rings in a shop. His

Encouragement of native industries by Sir Charles Elliott.



Honor went up to the men and bought some rings from them as specimens. It is matter for great satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is so desirous of encouraging Indian industries. If other high officers took an equally lively interest in the encouragement and improvement of native manufactures, the condition of the country would soon be different from what it is now.

The *Bráhma*n (Cawnpore), for March, complains that a Hindu temple was demolished last year at Darbhanga, and that now a temple at Benares is threatened with a similar fate. No wonder if attempts are made before long to destroy even the most famous and sacred temples of Bishu Nath, Jagan Nath and Badri Nath. Under these circumstances it is necessary that the Hindus in all parts of the country should enter a strong protest against the demolition of the temple at Benares and even appeal to Parliament if necessary. The Musalmáns and other Indian communities should co-operate with them in this matter.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

Appointment of Honorary  
Munsifs in the North-West-  
ern Provinces and Oudh.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 20th March, received on the 4th April, approves of the proposal for the appointment of Honorary Munsifs in villages for the decision of petty civil suits, and suggests that such munsifs should be required to pass an easy examination in law.

Circulation,  
70 copies.

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, complains that the people passing on the station-road are exposed to great inconvenience on account of the bad smell emanating from the distillery situated close by. The smell from the distillery is felt even in the southern courtyard of the Town Hall, where a crowded market is held every Wednesday. The distillery should be removed to some other more suitable place.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

#### EDUCATION.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 24th March, adverting to the intermediate examination of the Allahabad University, complains that the questions set in English Literature were very difficult, and that the Persian question paper was

Circulation,  
256 copies.



too long. There were several mistakes in the passage set from the Persian course for translation. It is true that the mistakes existed in the text-book, but the examiner ought to have corrected them. Many boys did not turn over the History paper and thus omitted to answer the questions printed on the other side. The examiners should be a little more liberal in giving marks, otherwise there will be general failure.

#### RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Āzam* (Moradabad), of the 30th March, urges that a waiting-room should be provided for respectable native women at the Sahāranpur railway station, particularly as pilgrims on their way to Haridwār have frequent occasion to stay there.



LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 259 )

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER.             | DATE OF RECEIPT.  | CIRCULATION.                                     |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Agra Akhbar                | Agra      | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Tajammul Hussain   | March 28th                 | 1891. April 2nd   | 206 copies.                                      |
| 2   | Alam-i-Tawar               | Cawnpore  | "             | "                             | Rahmat-ul-lah      | " 24th & 31st.             | " 1st & 6th.      | 200 "                                            |
| 3   | Aligarh Institute Gazette, | Aligarh   | Urdu-English, | Bi-weekly                     | Alim-ul-lah        | " 28th & 31st & April 4th. | " 1st, 3rd & 7th. | 487 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 4   | Almora Akhbar              | Almora    | Hindi         | Weekly                        | Sads Nand          | March 30th                 | " 4th             | 94 copies.                                       |
| 5   | Amir-ul-Akhbar             | Meerut    | Urdu          | "                             | Amir Ali           | April 1st                  | " 5th             | 200 "                                            |
| 6   | Asjuman-i-Hind             | Lucknow   | "             | "                             | Kishun Lal         | March 28th & April 4th.    | " 2nd & 7th       | 159 "                                            |
| 7   | Field                      | "         | "             | "                             | Ahmad Ali          | April 3rd                  | " 4th             | 219 "                                            |
| 8   | Blairat Bandha             | Aligarh   | Hindi         | "                             | Munni Lal          | March 20th                 | " 1st             | 70 "                                             |
| 9   | Blairat Jivan              | Benares   | "             | "                             | Ram Krishn Varna,  | " 30th                     | " 1st             | 1,500 "                                          |
| 10  | Blairat Varnha             | Bithur    | "             | Monthly                       | Ram Narayan        | For March                  | " 4th             | 250 "                                            |
| 11  | Brakman                    | Cawnpore  | "             | "                             | Pratap Narayan     | "                          | " 1st             | 150 "                                            |
| 12  | Chamanistha-i-Siddhat      | Unao      | Urdu          | "                             | Yaqub Ali          | For April                  | " 2nd             | 584 "                                            |
| 13  | Colonel                    | Moradabad | "             | Weekly                        | Benwari Lal        | March 24th                 | " 3rd             | 250 copies.                                      |
| 14  | Dabab-i-Qaisari            | Barilly   | "             | "                             | Thakur Prasad      | " 7th & 28th.              | " 7th             | 450 "                                            |
| 15  | Dabab-i-Sikanderi          | Rampur    | "             | "                             | Muhammad Husain,   | April 6th                  | " 4th             | 70 "                                             |
| 16  | Dabir-i-Hind               | Agra      | "             | Tri-monthly,                  | Amin-ul-din        | 1st                        | " 5th             | 200 "                                            |
| 17  | Dwandgri Gazette           | Meerut    | Hindi         | Monthly                       | Gauri Datt         | For March                  | " 6th             | 550 "                                            |
| 18  | Futuh                      | Gorakhpur | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Nizam Ahmad        | April 1st                  | "                 | "                                                |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                       | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.           | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME<br>OF<br>PUBLISHER.       | DATE OF PAPER.                    | DATE<br>OF<br>RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                                |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19  | <i>Hā'lat-i-Hind</i>        | Allahabad | Urdu                | Monthly                             | Beni Prasad                    | 1891.<br>For March                | 1891.<br>April 5th     | 400 copies.                                                 |
| 20  | <i>Hamdard</i>              | Fyzabad   | "                   | Weekly                              | Samsam Ali                     | March 16th & 24th<br>& April 1st. | " 1st, 2nd &<br>3rd.   | 226 "                                                       |
| 21  | <i>Hamid-ul-Akhbar</i>      | Moradabad | "                   | Tri-monthly,                        | Ilahi Bakhsh                   | 31st                              | " 2nd                  | ...                                                         |
| 22  | <i>Hardi Asis</i>           | Muttra    | "                   | Bi-monthly                          | Ganga Prasad                   | 20th                              | " 1st                  | ...                                                         |
| 23  | <i>Hindustan</i>            | Kalkankar | Hindi               | Daily                               | Gur Datt Sukla                 | 29th to April<br>5th.             | " 1st to 7th           | 500 copies.                                                 |
| 24  | <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>       | Jaipur    | Hindi-Urdu,         | Bi-weekly                           | Mahavir Prasad                 | 28th                              | " 3rd                  | 100 "                                                       |
| 25  | <i>Jubilee Paper</i>        | Lucknow   | Urdu                | Bi-monthly,                         | Yaqub Khan                     | April 1st                         | " "                    | 330 "                                                       |
| 26  | <i>Kanauj Punch</i>         | Kanauj    | "                   | "                                   | Bhaggu Khan                    | "                                 | " "                    | 325 "                                                       |
| 27  | <i>Karnamah</i>             | Lucknow   | "                   | Weekly                              | Muhammad Yaqub,                | 2nd                               | " 4th                  | 250 "                                                       |
| 28  | <i>Kash Patrika</i>         | Benares   | Hindi-Urdu,         | "                                   | Lakshmi Shankar<br>Misra, M.A. | 3rd                               | " 6th                  | 475 copies (in-<br>cluding 344<br>copies taken<br>by Govt.) |
| 29  | <i>Kiyath Akbar</i>         | Lucknow   | Urdu                | "                                   | Rudra Prasad                   | 1st                               | 7th                    | 1,200 copies.                                               |
| 30  | <i>Kiyath Reformer</i>      | Bareilly  | "                   | "                                   | Thakur Prasad                  | March 7th & 28th                  | " 3rd                  | 350 "                                                       |
| 31  | <i>Kiyath Shabb Chintak</i> | "         | Hindi               | "                                   | Ditto                          | 30th                              | " 4th                  | 200 "                                                       |
| 32  | <i>Kiyath Uptarak</i>       | Agra      | Urdu                | "                                   | Chhail Bihari Lal,<br>B.A.     | 29th                              | " 5th                  | 400 "                                                       |
| 33  | <i>Kishri Samachar</i>      | Mirzapur  | Hindi-Eng-<br>lish. | "                                   | Madho Prasad                   | 28th                              | " 6th                  | 700 "                                                       |
| 34  | <i>Kuraid-i-Afak</i>        | Filibhit  | Urdu                | "                                   | Masbar Ahsan Khan,             | 31st                              | " 2nd                  | 200 "                                                       |







1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the work done in each of the several departments.

3. The third part is a summary of the results of the work done during the year.

4. The fourth part is a statement of the financial position of the institution at the end of the year.

5. The fifth part is a statement of the assets and liabilities of the institution at the end of the year.

6. The sixth part is a statement of the income and expenditure of the institution during the year.

7. The seventh part is a statement of the surplus or deficit of the institution at the end of the year.

8. The eighth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

9. The ninth part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

10. The tenth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

11. The eleventh part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

12. The twelfth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

13. The thirteenth part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

14. The fourteenth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

15. The fifteenth part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

16. The sixteenth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

17. The seventeenth part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

18. The eighteenth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

19. The nineteenth part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

20. The twentieth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

21. The twenty-first part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

22. The twenty-second part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

23. The twenty-third part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.

24. The twenty-fourth part is a statement of the recommendations of the committee for the future year.

25. The twenty-fifth part is a statement of the conclusions of the committee.